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DOM Steam begar TOI

ITALY SPEEDS FORCE AGAINST ALBANIANS REPORT FROM ROME

Interests Endangered Turk's Election as Prince May Break Neutral Pol-

GENEVA, Sept. 29. Italian troops have embarked on transports at Brindisi for Avlona, the capital of Asbania, according to an unconfirmed

existing throughout Europe, Italy does erown to a son of Abdul Hamid, ex-Sultan of Turkey, is sufficiently important to justify intervention," says the Tribuna of Rome, in an editorial on the Government's firm neutrality

Turkey will reopen the Dardanelles to navigation in a day or two, according to a dispatch from Constantinople. European Powers have brought presits notification of the various diplomatic representatives tha straits would be closed to traffic.

The pot is boiling over once more in Albania. The situation in that artificial principality became so serious today that intervention by Italy is not unlikely. There is no doubt that such intervention would mean a declaration of war by

Necessity for "protecting Italian intereets in Albania" may furnish the pre-text Italy openly desires for taking sides in the war of the nations. There is more than vague surmise to justify this con-clusion. It is learned from reliable sources that the new crisis in Albania is ex-ercising the Italian Government and that positive action is contemplated.

Simultaneous with the meeting of the

Cabinet to consider the Turkish situa-tion a proclamation was issued forbid-ding Italians to enlist as volunteers in the armies of belligerents. The prohibi-tion was due to a movement for forming corps of "Garibaldians" to serve with Essad Pasha in Albania and in Dalmatia.

An Italian naval demonstration in the Aegean Sea is being considered. The English Mediterranean fleet and several French war vessels are now concentrated there, near the islands which belong to

SENATE ELECTS TURKISH PRINCE In Durazzo the Senate of Albania, defying all of the Powers, elected Prince Burhan-Eddin, a son of Abdul Hamid, deposed Sultan of Turkey, as Prince of Albania. The Senate appointed a commission to go to Constantinople and deliver the invitation to the Turkish Prince. Simultaneously Essad Pasha, the great popular leader in Albania, prepared march on Durazzo with an army of 12,000, He has arrived at Dibra with a force and is collecting an army for the overthrow of the interregnum.

Essad is popular in Italy and has en-joyed the favor and protection of the Italian Government. When Austria dis-persed his forces and took him prisoner. virtually, at the time Essad was pre-paring to overthrow Prince William of Wied, Italy interposed, placed Essad on an Italian warship, guarded him and later welcomed him in Italian territory.

ITALY TO PROTECT INTERESTS. The Italian Foreign Office has ignored the action of the Albanian Senate. It will neither confirm nor deny the news that Prince Burhan-Eddin has been offered the throne. There is cause for stating that Italy's attitude depends upon events and that Italian interests will be defended at any cost. Evolution will be defended at any cost. Excluding the greatest of those interests, which is the permanent veto of Italian territorial the permanent veto of mainin territorial aggrandizement in Albania with the control of harbors, such as Valona, that assure dominance in the Adriatic, there is the necessity of protecting Italian prop-

The pressure of public opinion in Italy

ready to meet an Italian attack. It can be stated, therefore, that the complications are of the utmost importance owing to the possibility of Italian intervention.

The officers emoked and stept. The officers did not occupy the historic royal beds, but they took the mattresses to the possibility of Italian intervention.

CANADIANS PLAN TO SEND

Soldiers, Supplies and Money Will Be-

war continued of 52.00 men on its vov-ege to Europe, well guarded by British mensof-war the Canadian Government is expected in a few days to hence a secand call for men to boin their communica at the frost. Although it is infimited that only 5100 man will be taked for on this occurring it is estimated that fully 10000 wall volunteer of which is-000 will be from Teronto and Montreal Ever since the war began the militia

a war fooding and adding so many A-cruits that the aupple of the service khaki uniforms has been exhausted, and companies are scalar seen parading with the older uniforms of the British army. Owing to the valuable service required by mounted infantity in the South African war it was said today by a prominent headquarters officer that the second contribution of their by the Deminion would be particularly strong in this arm. Coupled with a strong domain arm. Coupled with a strong domaintain them in the field, a decided and maintain them in the field, a decided and maintain them in the field, a decided and maintain them has started everywhere in the country. As the work of settler met ready for the war progresses it is being teveled that the Dominion Government had been gradually meaning proporations for the provision of the country. This has been done maint through the provision of rife causes and other facility.

provision of rife randes and other facili-

pendents of suidlers at the front has now assumed large proportions. Tolonto and Montreal, which were the first to hearn this work, have taken E. 2000 between them, several other rates have under them, several other cities have quity taken to make from \$20 to \$00 on our

and when all that has been promoted has been gathered in fittreess to the first see that he present he an hand for reiler.

A remarkable feature for the present war so far as canada is concerned in the strong support of the cause of the Allies by the many foreign residents of the country. Hundreds of tiermans have apolice for naturalization papers, among whem is Professor Mueller, of the University of Toronto. At Berlin, Outario, a city composed almost wholly of men and women of tierman deacent and of and wenien of German deacent and of and women of termans descent and of naturalized Germans, a large patriotic fund is being rulsed a new regiment is being revruited and prominent citizens including many manufacturers have held public meetings, forewers the Kalser and pledged their allegiance to the Brit-E

MINOR TERRORS OF WAR: ITS COMEDY AND PATHOS

casualties among the British commis- and lodged in a cavalryman's saddle. sioned officers has been so large is fur-nished in the following letter written by a noncommissioned officer of the Buffs: No regiment fought harder than and no regiment has better officers, who went shoulder to shoulder with their men, but you can't expect absolute im-possibilities to be accomplished, no maiter how brave the boys are, when you are fighting a force 20 to 30 times as strong. If some of you at home who have spoken specifically of British officers could have seen how they handled their men and shirked nothing you would be ashamed of yourgelves. We are all determined when it is fit again to return and get our own back."

Hundreds of men from the Salvation trmy missions have answered the call of Kitchener for services loyally and ptly. Stories of the gallantry and my of the Salvationists are now coming back from the front.

One of the wounded served as a motor driver in the royal field artillery. He was a bandsman in the Salvation Army before war was declared and told of hearing other former Salvationists singing the favorite songs of the army on the battlefields at night. Telling of the fighting, the former

bandsman said:
"Shells were bursting all around us and I was struck by a splinter. It was only a flesh wound, however, so I bound it up and went ahead with my work. First seemed the enemy was getting the better of us, then he would retreat and so the battle went all day. Compades were felling all around me. The Germans were falling in hundreds. So thick were the dead of the enemy that when the order to advance was given we simply had to force the motor over heaps of bodies. While following the retreating Germans six of us got lost. For four days we tramped without anything to eat or drink. On the third day our tongues were hanging out from thirst and two of the men went mad. It was on the fourth night that we fell in with the British ambulance sections, and one of the first sounds I heard was a wound-

i man in one of the wagons singing: "Tm a child of a king.
"I'm a child of a king.
With Jesus my saviour,
I'm a child of a king."

"I learned that he was a Salvationist and later in the stillness of the night I heard a clear voice in another part of the camp singing:

Then we'll roll the old chariot along, And we won't drag on behind. The song was taken up in other parts of the camp until it swelled into a chorus of voices that made the air ring with the old Salvation Army song."

Reports indicate it sometimes takes a ot to kill a modern soldler. Sergeant Fougere, of France, received eight bullet wounds, a broken arm and other in-juries, and although shot in the calf. thigh and ankle, escaped being captured by Germans, and limped ten miles to his egiment. Another French soldier reresiment. Another French solder re-ceived six bullet and three bayonet wounds and is recovering. The French War Office estimates only two men are killed out of every 100 hit. The penetra-be called."

KAISER'S TROOPERS REST TIRED BODIES ON BEDS OF ROYALTY

Unawed by Splendors of Compiegne Palace They Seek "Nature's Sweet Restorer" in Marie Antoinette's Apartments.

The pressure of public opinion in Italy increases. Every day finds the Government's position more delicate. Every day the comments of influential citizons and writers is bolder, more aggressive. Italy's army and navy are ready. All that is needed is a respectable presext. This Albanian affairs may now furnish. Italy is informed of Austrian preparations to the Point district, where to are their soldiers emoked and slept. The officers did not occupy the history.

The officers did not occupy the history.

Beginnet Fought 72 Hours and Then Regiment Fought 74 Hours and Then Regiment Fought 75 Hours and Then Regiment Fought 74 Hours And Then Regiment Fought 75 Hours And Then Regiment Marie Antoinette, and slept on them on

Rushed to England's Aid.

TORONTO, Ont. Sept. 2.

Having dispatched the first Canadian war continuent of 5,00 men on its voy.

By to Europe, well guarded by British County the Canadian Government.

Germans arrived, the curator reports.

Nothing was removed from the palace, we same of the furniture, which can be respect to Europe, well guarded by British County Caroline, of Naples, presented to Napoleon 1. The chessboard itself was

Referring to the reported German viola-tion of the Poncoure vault, the Figure says

rangement in the brains of those capable of such an act, which is a form of moustrous dementia. Forty years ago insubmit triumphs and a kind of saturation in the vilgarest satisfactions have un loved this race to its very marrow."
The newspaper sues on to recommen
the exponuminication of all German
from sixilization. There should be a
more German made or governesses on loved and the language should be elspera or the to stres.

DARDANELLES BLOCKED

Turkey Closes Straits to All Classes of Shipping.

LONDON, Sept. 2: Turkey has closed the Dardmodles, the narrow strait be-tween Europe and Arm to all naviga-tion according to a dispatch from Con-stratuopie. The duration of the closure is not given not is its purpose explained.

By agreement among the great Powers the Thirdun-lies, heavily forthest, are threed always to war yessels other than

ITALIAN MINISTER ILL

HOME, Sept 28-11r, Pescaraines, of the University of Turin, has been summoded here to consult with Dr. Ettore Murchinface regarding the condition of Manufact Antonio al San Guillana the Italian Minister of voreign Affairs, who is affected with rouns observed. Although continued to his heal the Foreign Minister continues to receive foreign diplomats at his leduide and direct the affairs of its office.

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An elequent commentary on the feel- | tion is so clean one soldler did not know ng that exists between British officers he had been hit for three hours, and anand men, and a reason why the list of other builet went through two soldiers

> "If olundon were to follow the example of the Russian capital and change its says the London Times. mopolis might be a sultable title. For six weeks citizens of other nations have been pouring into England until London has become a vast hostel. Belgians whose homes have become smoking ruins. Frenchmen on whose lands the soldiers of three nations are now fighting, Russians whom the outbreak of war surprised in some allen country-all have sought these shores. Here, too, are many of our ene-mies' subjects-Germans and Austrians who were in England when war broke out, and have chosen to prolong their so-fourn. At the hint of war, Germans who were in Paris flowed over to England. This invasion has turned London into a city where allen tongues may be heard everywhere. In omnibuses and trains, in the shops and theatres one sees foreigners and listens to foreign speech. One night almost suggest that London's new motte should be 'Iel on parle Francais,' for in certain parts of the city the language of our Allies is heard almost as

> Some of the privates at least in the German ranks are under the impression that Japan and the United States are taking part in the war on the German side, according to a letter received in London from an officer of a Highland regiment now at the front.

requently as our own."

In every camp where Britain's armies are being trained the regular drill instructors are sweating over their com-pany rolls at night, desperately trying to remember the pronunciation of the names of aristocratic recruits who do not recognize Cholmondley when pronounced as

A sergeant calling the roll for a pany of the new "sportsmen" battalion for the first time had a terrible experience recently. Having disposed successfully of a few "Harpers," "Mitchells," it., he came to the name "Montague." 'Private Montaig," shouted the ser-

There was no reply, but when the name was repeated a half-hearted "Here, sir," came from the ranks.
"Why didn't you answer before?" de-

manded the sergeant. "Because my name is Mon-ta-gue," replied the recruit, "Well," snapped the sergeant, "you'll do seven days' fatigew."

The next name on the list, Majoribanks,

brought no response, for the sergeant pronounced "Majoreybanks." A second call brought the mild response. 'I expect you mean me, sir. My name is Marshbanks.' The sergeant almost reeled, but proeded bravely with "Colquhoun."
"Private Col-kew-houn." he called.
Cohoon, sir, that's me," came a brisk

reply from the front rank. The drill instructor gave up and, closing his book, he wearlly gave the order "number." When this was completed he

said; "One hundred and twenty-one. That's right. Now, if there are any more of you with fancy names just come to me after drill and tell me how you would like to

DIRE FATE THREATENED GERMAN ENVOYS IN U. S.

Western Millworker Accused of Writing Letter to Bernstorff.

RAYMOND, Wash., Sept. 29.-Edwin R. cott, a miliworker, who says he formerly was a lieutenant in the Dublin fusiliers. is under arrest here today on a charge of having threatened the "extermination" of the German diplomatic corps in the United States in a letter addressed to Count Johann von Bernstorff, German Ambassador at Washington.

The arrest was made by secret service operatives. The letter was dated Port-land, August 30 and postmarked Raymond. It was traced through a damaged letter of a typewriter which, it is alleged. Scott used. The police say he confessed, but

Begged to Finish Work.

PARIS, Sept. 29. As an illustration of the spirit that notably that which was once the bed of animates the French regiments the story is told of an incident at Solssons, where MORE MEN TO CONTINENT

MORE MEN TO CONTINENT

The invaluable Beauvals tapestries had assulted the enemy's position time and again was compelled to retire. At the close of the third day, by a bayoneter reports. tharge, they had gained a height which covered the German position, but the latter were on a neighboring hill, where latter were on a neighboring hill, where they were busy disging entrenchments. It was necessary to carry the position hefore the disging was finished, if it was to be taken at all, so the commanding officer, recognizing the exhausted condition of his troops, sent for reinforcements, whom he ordered to charge. The regiment felt humiliated at the call for reinforcements, and petitioned their colonel to be allowed to finish the work themselves. Permission was reluctantly siven, and, despite their previous 72 hours of sequent charged up the hill and carried it by assault. They lost heavily in the effort, but their pride had been satisfied.

effort, but their pride had been satisfied.

GERMAN SOLDIERS FIRED ON COMRADES IN NIGHT ASSAULTS

Infantry Made Fatal Mistake During Advance, Says Report From English Headquarters at the Front.

LONDON, Sept. 29.
The British Official Press Bureau has issued a description of the operations of the British force in France and the French armies in immediate touch with communicated by an eyewitness at headquarters of Field Marshai Sir John French. This account supplements that issued September 24. It says: "September 25, 1914.—For four days

there has been a comparative buil all along our front. This has been accompanied by a spell of fine weather, though the nights are now much colder, cannot have everything, however, one evil result of the sunshine has been the release of flies, which were torpid furing the wet days.

"Advantage has been taken of the arrival of reinforcements to refleve by fresh troops the men who have been in the firing line for some time. Several units, therefore, have received their baptism of fire during the week.

ATTACK IN DARK. "Since the last letter left general headquarters, evidence has been re-ceived which points to the fact that during counter attacks on the night of Sunday, the 20th, the German infantry fired into each other as the result of an attempt to carry out the dangerous ex-

was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heard in front of our line, though no bullets came over our trenches.

This day of streaming constitutions of the Austro-Hungarian army. It explains the readiness of the Austrians to surrender and re-

This narrative begins with September treat. 21 and covers only two days. On Monday, the 21st, there was but little rain, and the weather took a turn for the better. which has been maintained. The action was practically confined to the artillery our guns at one point shelling and driv-ing away the enemy, who were endeavoring to construct a redoubt. The Germans, for their part, expended a large number of heavy shells in a long range bombardment of a village.

FOUND TRENCHES DESERTED. "Reconnoitring parties sent out during the night of the 21st-22d discovered some deserted trenches, and in them, or near them in the woods, over 100 dead ond wounded were picked up. A number of rifles, ammunition and equipment were also found. There were other signs that portions of the enemy's forces had withalso found. drawn for some distance. "Tuesday, the 22d, was also fine, with

less wind, and was one of the most uneventful days that has passed since we reached the Alsne-uneventful, that is, for the British. There was less artillery work on either side, the Germans nevertheless giving another village a taste of

"The spot thus honored was not far from the ridge where some of the most severe close fighting in which we have taken part has occurred. All over this No Man's Land, between the lines, the n heaps, where they have fallen at dif-

ferent times. Events have moved so quickly during "Events have moved so gulckly during the last two months that anything connected with the mobilization of the British expeditionary force is now ancient history. Nevertheless, the following extract of a German order is evidence of the mystification of the enemy and is a tribute to the value of research and is a tribute to the value of secrecy. well and loyally maintained at the time

in England:
"Tenth Reserve Army Headquarters,
Mont St. Guibert, August 20, 1914.
"The French troops in front of the Tenth army corps have retreated south across the Sambre, part of the Belgian army has withdrawn to Antwerp. It is reported that an English army has disembarked at Calais and Boulogne, en route for Brussels."

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DISPOSITION OF PRISONERS 1S PROBLEM TO PETROGRAD

800,000 Austrians Taken Is Report. To Be Distributed in Muscovy. PETROGRAD, Sept. 20.

The Russian regards the Austrian as gentlemanty opponent, with whom it is

pleasure to fight. Not that the Austrian does not fight well. The struggle in Poland and Galicia has been as bloody as that on the Meuse. and the Austrian, though beaten, has fought gallantly against overwhelming numbers, better generals and better

The Austrians have never levted any entribution on occupied towns, and have treated Russian prisoners and wounded with reasonable humanity. It is not easy to arrive at a correct

stimate of the number of Austrian pris-mers interned in various parts of Russia. The Bourse Gazette, one of the leading evening newspapers of Petrograd, sets the figure at \$00,000. Among the large contingent of prisoners at Kiev is the former Austrian commandant of

The Austrian prisoners arriving in Perograd are a decidedly mixed crowd. he first thing that strikes one about bem is the extraordinary number of Kley is overflowing with prisoners. They

are also streaming into Petrograd. They are becoming a national problem. "What shall we do with our Austrian prisoners?" is the cry of the moment. As a matter of fact, they are being directed to Vologda and other remote in-ternal Governments of Muscovy, where they will be as peaceful for the next of the North Pole.

To give the Austrian officer his due, he does not often, when captured pen-ter his captors for favors. Some Austrian officers do not seem, however, to take the war seriously. The best Austrian troops are those from the Tyrol. They have had not quarrel with the Slavs, and know nothing about them, "Opposite one portion of our position a considerable massing of hostile forces was observed before dark, and some hours later a furious fusillade was heart in front of the force of the fo

DISEASE-RACKED CORPS NEW BURDEN TO NATIONS AT WAR

Plague and Minor Ills Among Soldiers in Rainbesogged Fields Cause

LONDON, Sept. 29 The British army officials admittedly are gravely concerned over the sanitary situation in the field. Constantly re curring reports which can hardly be overlooked, insist that real Asiatic cholera is present, not only in Austria among the wounded in Vienna and Budapeat and among the troops on the firing line in Galicia, but that it actually has developed in certain parts of Russia In addition typhoid and typhus, as well as dysentery, are said to be raging in the ranks of some of the German armies

Concern to British.

and navy, French and British soldiers suffering from milder disease. As a result of these developments ex-traordinary activity is in evidence at all of the hospital cases. To the troops at the front have been sent enormous quantities of quicklime, which is being used wherever it is necessary to clean up battleficids in the rear of the troops. In addition, the most extraordinary pre

cautions are being taken to insure that no water used by the army in the field is taken from contaminated sources. Ir this respect the British army is much better off than any of the other forces in the field.

From the first landing on French soil the commanders of the troops have been active in safeguarding the water supply. Whenever the field kitchens are not engaged in supplying food for the men they have been kept in operation boiling water. Consequently up to the present time the British expeditionary forces have been remarkably free from disease.

The heavy, cold rains that continued

for more than a week, however, brought a veritable epidemic of rheumatism to the soldiers in the field. Compelled to stand hip deep in water-filled trenches to fight day and night in clothing from which water actually dripped, the contending forces naturally suffered and since then the percentage of sick is fully as large as the percentage of wounded. In addition the weather conditions took severe toll of the wounded and reports from all of the hospitals, both here and in France, show a high percentage of pneumonia cases at the present time.

FRENCH HOLD GRAIN CROPS

Government May Be Forced to Fix Maximum Price.

PARIS, Sept. 29.—The action of farmers in withholding their supplies awaiting further advance in prices is causing anxiety in official circles. Little grain is being offered to the markets.

It is proposed that the government fix maximum price at which grain may

35,000 REFUGEES FLOCK TO HAVEN IN GHENT

Peasants Flee Scenes of Fighting in Belgian Provinces,

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 29. Thirty-five thousand refugees have ar-rived at Ghent, according to advices re-ceived from private sources in northern

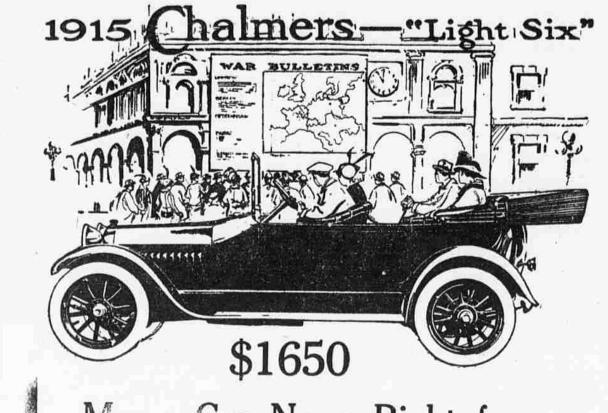
Belgium.

The refugees are peasants and residents of smaller towns in the part of the country west of Brussels, in the vicinity of Alost and Termonde, where the fightof Alost and form on for several days, and from West Flanders, where the people expect conflicts between the Germans and a force of French and British which is now said to be marching east toward Belgium in northern France.

Stupidity of London

A teacher asked her class to write an essay on London. Later she was surprised, says the Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph, to read the following in one attempt:

"The people of London are noted for their stupidity." The young author was asked how he got that idea. "Please, miss," was the reply. "It says in the textbook the population of London is very dense."



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